WASHINGTON

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Consideration in the House of Mr. Banks' New Bill.

ITS PASSAGE BY A UNANIMOUS VOTE.

Extreme Radicals Endeavoring to Exclude Senator Patterson.

Sumper and Howard Express Doubts as to His Loyalty.

His Oredentials Referred to the . Judiciary Committee.

The Deficiency Bill Passed in the Senate.

Awards to the Captors of the Assassination Conspirators.

Colenel Conger to Receive \$15,000, Colonel Baker \$3,750 and Lieutenant Doherty \$5,250.

General Sherman Confirmed as Lieutenant General and Rear Admiral David D. Porter as Vice Admiral.

Action of the Government in Behalf of the Penian Prisoners.

List of Articles Exempt from Taxation Under

the Internal Revenue Law.

Repeal of the Neutrality Laws. Banks, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Af-reported a bill to-day for the repeal of the neulaws, and substituting therefor a law which places on an equality with other nations. He explained in a clear and forcible manner the purpose and need of the change, and earnestly advocated its passage. He was opposed by Mr. Raymond, of New York, of the same committee, and Mr. Patterson, of New Hampshire. Mr. our rights, but that the time had now come when one hundred and twenty-four members voting. Major Haggerty and several other prominent Fenians inter-

Credentials of Mr. Patterson, Senator cet from Tennessee, Presented to the Schate.
The credentials of Mr. Patterson, Senator elect from

Twenessee, were to-day presented to the Senate. It had been hoped that no opposition would be made to his at once being sworn and taking his seat; but Mr. Sumner moved a resolution requiring that the Committee on Judiciary be directed first to examine whether Mr. Pat-terson could legally take the test oath prescribed by law. Mr. Sumner stated in explanation that he had been in-fermed on credible authority that Mr. Patterson had acted as judge under the so-called Confederate States.

Mr. Cowan replied that the question was one to be determined by the candidate himself, on his own responsibility, and that the objection was based upon no sufficient information. If Mr. Patterson were really incapable of taking the oath the statement should be backed by the names of responsible persons who were in a position to substantiate it. Mr. Hendricks contended that even if Mr. Patterson had held a State judgeship it could act as no impediment to his taking his seat, since the State had never been out of the Union, and the functions of such an office were exercised only in the interest of humanity, and not to give aid or comfort to the rebellion. In support of this view he cited the opinion of Mr. Collamer. Sena-tors Howard and Fessenden came promptly to the rescue of Sumner, and succeeded in inducing the Senate to pass the resolution. In the course of the discussion Mr. Powler, the admitted Senator from Tennessee, stated that his colleague was desirous that an opportunity should be afforded him to make an explanation, and that he would be perfectly willing to have his claims to a seat fully in-

Postigated.

Dinner to the Tennessee Delegation.

A dinner party was given this evening by the Secretary
of State to the Tennessee delegation. The following is a
list of the guesta:—Senator and Mrs. Patterson, Senator
and Mrs. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Lettwich, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Maynard, Colonel and Mrs. Stokes, Major Lewis, Colonel Cooper, Postmaster General and Mrs. Randall, Attorney General and Mrs. Stanberry, Senator Anthony, Major General Ord, Governor Parsons, of Alabama; Governor Sharkey, of Massesppi; Mr. Ring-bam, of Ohio; Mr. Dawes, of Massachhsetts, and Mr.

Berleigh, of Dacotah. General Sherman Confirmed as Lieutemant General, and Rear Admiral David D. Porter

as Vice Admiral.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Major General William Tecumseb Sherman to be Lieutenant General of the army of the United States, vice Lieutenant General Grant, promoted to be General of the army, and that of Rear Admiral David D. Porter to be Vice Admiral to be Admiral of the navy.

Serenade to General Grant.

General Grant was screnaded to night by the band of
the Fifth cavalry in honor of his recent military promo-

tion.

Pardons.

The President to-day directed warrants of pardon to be made out and transmitted to him for his signature in favor of twelve persons resident within the limits of

of his past and present prominence and public services, he cannot accept in self-respect.

Exemptions Under the Internal Revenue Law.

The following articles, alphabetically arranged, are exempt from tax under the amended Internal Revenue

Plags of the United States.
Feather beds.
Partilizers of all kinds.
Flasks used by founders.

Carbon. Casks not used for fluids.

telescopes for astronomical

Phinwa.
Paillasses.
Patiens used by founders.
Pipes, Iron, drain and sewer.
Piugs, deck.
Peat.
Paintings, original.
Paints. Planters.
Potty.
Phosphorus.
Presses cotton and hay.
Poles, wagon.
Parasols.
Paris white.
Powders, haking.
Plate, silver, under forty
ounces.
Plate, silver, belonging to religious societies. Paris white.
Powders, baking.
Paper, printing, of all descriptions
Paper, tarred, for roofing and other purposes.
Prior matter, all descriptions matter, all descriptions present the printing strengths, or any other ann pictures, being copies of engravings or works of art.

Paris white.
Powders, baking.
Powders, baking.
Paris white.
Powders, baking.
Powder

Quicksilver. Rejorts made of clay.
Rock for building purposes.
Ropes made of regulable fibre.
Rakes, horse.
Rakes, hand. Hernairs of articles of all kinds. Residuums, the product of mineral, vegetable or ani-mal substances, drawn from edits after distiliation. Rooding, sistes, slabs, and likes.

Reapers.

Stone for building purposes.
State, for building purposes.
Songastone, for building purposes.
Solitone, fo

Turpentine, crude.

Turpentine, crude.

The cans used for preserved mests, fish, shellish, fruits, vegetables, jams, gilles, paints, oils and spices.

Tokens of merit, silver.

Versigris, Vinegar.

Verediction of the very series o

parasole. Spoons, silver, under forty

form, nor to manufactures from said articles.

Reciprocity Proposition by Great Systems.
The British government has proposed to the Unite States, through the Department of State, a reciprocit agreement between the two countries, in substance a

United States all distressed American seamen in British waters, the United States to follow suit. In order to effect this consummation it will be necessary for Con-

The Feulan Prisoners—The Action of Our Government in Their Bekalf. The President to-day sent to the House a message in

ing him to urge upon the Canadian authorities and ers recently captured in Canada, and the second request ing him to cause the prosecutions instituted in the United States against the Fenlans to be discontinued, if

To the President:— The Secretary of State, to whom was referred two resolutions of the House of Representatives, passed on the 23d of July, instant, in the following words, respectively.

nations.

I have already received your directions that the second of said resolutions be taken into consideration by the proper departments of the government, with a desire that it may be found practicable to reconcile the humane policy recommended with the maintenance of law and order, the safety of the public peace, and the good faith and honor of the United States. Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD. ER. SEWARD TO SIR PREDERICK W. A. BRUCE, BRITISH

the concurrence of the Congress and the people of the Chited States. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

The Hon. FREDERICK W. A. BRICE.

The Rewards for the Capture of the Assassi-

the House the lobby scheme which passed the Senate a few days since, altering the rewards allotted by the War Department for the capture of the assassins of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward. Mr. Hotchkiss, of New York, earnestly advocated the allowance of \$17,000 to General Baker as the lion's share of the appropriation; but, by the showing of Mr. Driggs, of Michigan, and others, it was clearly demonstrated that Colone? Conger and Lieutenant Doherty were more deserving; and it was also intimated that the committee were perhaps not entirely disinterested in reporting so largely in favor of Colonel Baker, as he is known to have spent much time and money in Washington looking after this matter during the present session, besides having the columns of a well known Philadelphia paper to back his claim. A substitute offered by Mr. Delano, of Ohio, was finally adopted, by which Lieutenant Colonel E. J. Conger is to receive \$15,000, General L. C. Baker \$3,750. L. B. Baker \$3,000, Lieutenant Doberty \$5,250, Major the bill has to go back to the Senate for concurrence may go over till the next term of Congress.

Denmark, has left the capital for New York to take steamer for his own country. It will gratify his numerous friends to be informed that the absence of General

Razalof will be but temporary.

Senator Doolittle will leave for Wisconsin on Saturday night to attend the National Union Convention of that

State, to meet in Madison August 1.

Postmaster General Randall will be detained by official

The Extra Pay to Army Officers.

An official letter from the Paymaster General to an army officer mustered out at the close of the war says that the amount due a first licutement, under the original act of Congress granting three months extra pay proper, is \$150. The commutation and allowances are not in-cluded in the payment. The amount due other officers is in the same proportion to their rank. By the original

act officers resigning or mustered out for other reason than their services being no longer required were not entitled to its benefits. The present act grants them to all officers who served until the close of the war. Satisfactory Advices from the Indian Coun-

all officers who served until the close of the war.

Satisfactory Advices from the Indian Country.

Advices from the treaty commissioners to the Upper Missouri Stoux and other tribes to date of June 25 have been received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The commissioners report that they have met with entire success in securing the assent of Indians not represented last fall to the treaties then made. Both at Fort Sally and Fort Rice large numbers of the people of the tribes were present, and appeared to be fully satisfied with the action of their chiefs and the explanations given them for the delay in their promised payments. They now exhibit confidence instead of distrusting the commissioners, as they did last fall. Many of the Lower Yandons and Two Kettles Shoux are planting at Crow creek this year. The commissioners give the Indians great credit for their absolute fulfilment of their promise to keep the peace last winter smidet starvation and their other sufferings, and recommend that a reserve of coin may be kept on hand hereafter at the upper agencies to meet emergencies. The commission was about to proceed to Fort Berthold to meet the Mandaca.

that point. A delegation of about one hundred from the Sisseton and Waipeton bands, formerly of Minnethem failed owing to the fact that the majority of the Indian delegation claimed rights to land and money, which the commissioners could not recognize and the Indians, returned to their people. A large number of the Sisseton and Sioux have been employed for a long time as scouts by the United States military officers in

time as scouts by the United States military officers in command in the Northwest.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

A board of officers has been appointed by the Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs for the purpose of revising the regulations for the government of the Bureau to meet the requirements of the recent act of Congress extending the duration of the Bureau two years. The Board its labors to-morrow, and is composed of the following named officers:—Brevet Major General Davis Tilson,

corps, Secretary All the membersof the Board have arrived except General Sprague.

trip to Chicago until about the 1st of September.

The Health of E. B. Washburne.

Hon E. B. Washburne so far recovered as to let

Portland, Me., yesterday on a revenue cutter, in hop-

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

The credentials of Mr. Patterson, Senator elect from

dentials be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with a view to inquire whether Mr. Patierson can take

that Mr. Patterson will be the best judge whether he can take the eath or not. The Senate can hardly inquire whether a man can take an oath or not.

Mr. Schner. In support of the motion I beg to call attention to the precedent of the Thirty-seventh Congress, second session, in the case of Benjamin Stark, Senator cleet from Gregon. I have a memorandum bere, as follows:—"When his credentials were presented on January 6, 1862. Mr. Fessenden moved that the cath be not administered to him, but that his credentials be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary." It will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It will be remembered that the occasion of that motion was that there was reason to believe that Mr. Stark had expressed disloyal sentiments. The reference to the Indiciary Committee was for an inquiry into the facis. It appears that at a subsequent day, January 16, this motion was agreed to, and on the 7th of February, more than a month after the presentation of the credintials, Mr. Harris, from the committee, made a report, with the following resolution:—"Heselved That Benjamin Stark, of Oregon, appointed Senator by the Governor thereof, is entitled to take the constitutional oath: "and this resolution was amended by adding thereto "without prejudice to any subsequent pruc ellings in the case;" and, so amended, it was attract in on the 27th of February, 1862. The oath was then taken and Mr. Stark took his seat. Now, str. I have been assured, and other "tenators have been assured, by more than one gentleman from Tennessee, that Mr. Patterson has acted as a judge under the rebel authorities, and that in that capacity he took the oath of allegiance, or some equivalent oath, to the rebel government. In holding office under the rebel authorities, and that in that capacity he took the oath of allegiance, or some equivalent oath, to the rebel government he has disqualitied himself, of course, from holding a soat in this chamoer, at least until the existing law of the land has been changed. Under the rebel gove

It is not denied that Mr. Powler and Mr. Patterson were duly elected Senators from Tennessee. I consider that question settled.

Mr. Hexpenson, (rep.) of Mo., handed to Mr. Johnson a copy of the Tennessee resolution.

Mr. Johnson having read it said the concluding words "on their taking the oath of office," which were in the resolution as it came from the House, were stricken out became they were stricken out under the impression that they were in no way to change the meaning of the resolution. I then supposed to be altogether superfluous; they were stricken out under the impression that they were in no way to change the meaning of the resolution. I then supposed the resolution to say that Tennessee is entitled to representation as well as any other State in the Union, they of course taking the east prescribed by the constitution and the laws. I cannot see what the Judiciary Committee have to do with deciding whether Mr. Patterson can take the oath or not. He certainty has the right to take the east subject to the responsibility of sanning acainst the law and the constitution by taking a faire oath. If he takes a false cash he ras he proceeded against.

Mr. Schwen-I have already quoted the precedent in the case of Benjamin Stark. I think the Senator did not heart.

Mr. Johnson-I recollect it.

Mr. Johnson-I recollect it.

Mr. Schwen-It seems to me to be peculiarly applicable. I take it that the facts are as open as day in the whole case. I suppose there can be no doubt about it. I might appeal to the Senator from Tennessee now on the floor (Mr. Fowler), whom we have all been so happy to welcome to his seat, to state the simple facts of the same. They must be induced the same the law of the Senate. It seems to me the Senate and white for a Senator to the Judiciary Committee to Inquire whether he can take a particular oath. Why, Mr. President, if the Judiciary Committee of the Senate that he will be a certain things. Now, if we are to inquire whether he can take the former? And in that aspect it becomes apparent

Mr. Forther—That is the fact. He is not only willing, but he will be perfectly happy to have such an investigation.

Mr. Howard—Now that I am up I would like to say one word. The act of 1892 provides that every person appointed to any civil office or elected to the Senate or House of Representatives shall, before entering on the discharge of his dutes, take the oath prescribed in that act, and among other facts which the applicant is required to attest in that seemen form a thin: "that he has never enought or attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pre-tended authority in bentility to the United States." Not only that he has not exercises the functions of such office, but that he has not sought or exercised it—so stringent is the act of 1862. Now, sir, I infer from this relative that the applicant is much case is not subject to the taking of this oath as a mere empty, nomeaning formality. I do not understand that Congress refers to the conscience of the applicant is not case in fact. It would be a very idle ceremony, sir, to required to be seven to by the applicant shall be true in point of fact. It would be a very idle ceremony, sir, to require the applicant for an office to take this each of the facts required to the the ladge of the trush of the facts required by the oath. In short,

I hold that under the terms of this eath every individual is, in point of law, prohibited as plainly as if the prohibited were commanded in the eath from holding any effice unless the lasts stated in the eath are in point of fact true. I hope, therefore, that the Judiciary Committee, when thus case shall come before them, will make full and complete inquiry into all the facts of the case for the information of the Senate, showing us whether or not this applicant has ever exercised an effice under the Confederate government, or whather he has ever sought to exercise any office; because if he has done one thing or the other it is plain to my mind that he is prohibited by this status from taking a seat in this chamber. I understand, elf-—I do not of a urse wouch for the truth of the information—that this proliferant has not only sought a judicial effice in the State of Pennessee under the so-called Confederate government, but he has actually proceeded to exercise the functions of that office, and has acted as a judge under the authority of the richel confederacy. If that should time of the fact, however much I should esteem the personal character of the applicant; I should feel constrained to vote against his taking a seat in this chamber.

Mr. Edmynne, (rep.) of VL, said that the best form for

hamber.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., said that the best form for he motion of Mr. Summer was to put it so that the Combittee on the Judiciary be instructed to impairs into the malifications of the Senator select from Tomessee. He loved to append the motion in that way.

mairs to set such a precedent when it may come from to our own cases in the course of a few years. The State of Tennessee is entitled to representation. If we discover she is represented by a man who count not to be allowed to sit here or to take the oath of office, let some gentioman make charges against him, and let these charges be referred to the committee.

In Thermore, (rep.) of IR, twok the floor, and in the course of a secoch reviewing the case under discousion, took the ground that the circumstances attending it patified the reference of the credentals to the Committee on the Judiciary to ascertain what truth there was in the charges made against the applicant.

Mr. Hesperick, (dem.) of Ind., quoted from the speech of the late Senator Collamer to prove that it was the opinion of that gentieman that the holding an office onder a defact government, did not comstitute an set of treason; especially was this the case with regard to judicial offices, which have neither aid or comfort to the enemy.

Mr. Howard saked if the enforcement of confiscation laws against Southern Union men was not giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

Mr. Howards said there was no evidence that Mr. Patterson had enforced the robel confiscation laws. He would ask Mr. Howard whether Mr. Patterson had enforced the robel confiscation laws. He would ask Mr. Howard whether Mr. Patterson was a State bridge or a Confederate judge in Tennessee 7.

Mr. Howard said his information was not ample on that point. He submitted to Mr. Hendricks that there could be no datingtion between the two case. The State of Fennessee was as much an enemy of the United States as all the insurrectionary States combined acting under the authority of the Considerate government, Mr. Patt roon to hold an office and r the Stose of Tennessee and spoke at length in favor of that position.

Mr. Pourtrus, (rep.) of Wis, said he had but very few words to say on this question. He believed it was the loyalty of East Tennessee there was none who, in his whole course during the

vis, the former favoring and the latter opposing a reference, the vote was taken with the following result, kir. Summer having demanded the year and nays:—

YEAN—Measers Brown, Chaudler, Conness, Creswell, Edmunds, Fersanden, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Koward, Mowe Kirsweed, Morgan, Marris, Henderson, Koward, Manaey, Heldin, Sprague, Devart, Syn Foliand Ponseov, Hamsey, Riddin, Sprague, Devart, Sammer, Translead, Walle, Williams and Wilson—B. Ann. Davis Doublittie, Guiller, A. Hendreck, Johnson, Jeans, Markmand, Nestnikh, Norton, Jacobson, Section, Section, Very Control, Wilson, Powier, Grimes, Riddie, Santisbury, Urrk, Cragin, Pitton, Fowier, Grimes, Riddie, Santisbury, Wright and Vales—10.

Place. Fowler. Grimme, Ridole, Santebury, Weight and Yates-10.

So the motion was agreed to and the credentials of Mr. Patterson were referred to the Jude ary Committee, with instructions to inquire into his qualifications for the office of renator.

Mr. Monous, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House bill to achierize the entry and clearance of vensels at the port of Calais, in the State of Maine, which was passed and goes to the Fresident.

RESOVAL OF CALRES FROM STATE OUTERS.

Mr. House, (rep.) of N. Y., talled up the bill for the removal of causes in certain cases from the State courts, recently reported from the Judiciary Committee. Fassed without amendment, and goes to the House.

At two o'clock, on motion of Mr. Grams, the Senate went into Executive Resource of Short State Courts, recently reported from the Judiciary Committee. Fassed without amendment, and goes to the House.

At two o'clock, on motion of Mr. Grams, the Senate went into Executive Resource of Short State Courts, recently after the doors were reopened.

Mr. Nys. (rep.) of Nevada, called up the joint resolution drecting the Secretary of the Transcryt to pay to Donahue, Ryam & Secor \$180,000, to make good their loss in the contract for building the tron-clad aminucle. It was passed.

Mr. Prackmey called up the bill to supply deficiencies

Mr. NYE. (Pep.) of Nevada, called the Tressury to pay to Donahue, Ryan & Secretary of the Tressury to pay to Donahue, Ryan & Secretary of the Tressury to pay to Donahue, Ryan & Secretary of the Iron-clad 'amanche. It was passed.

Mr. Frankener (alled up the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the year ending June 39, 1899.

Mr. Servan moved an amendment similar to that offered to the Miscellaneous bill yesterday and sicelated, to increase the compensation of the clerks of the State Department twenty per cent.

Pending the consideration of the above Mr. Winser called up the joint resocution for the printing of the official history of the rebellion.

On motion of Mr. Winser the Scale amendment thereto was concurred in. It goes to the President. On motion of Mr. Winser the Scale amendment thereto was concurred in. It goes to the President.

Mr. Moroas, from the Committee of Conference on the bill relative to the appraisement of merchandise in the port of New York, mady a report, which was agreed to. The House recodes from its amendment, which was to fix the enlary of the appraisers at 5,000 and the asistant appraisers at 14,000 and the enlared stand, as by the Schmie proposition, at \$4,000 and \$1,000.

Mr. Water reported, from the Committee on Territories, the House bill to remisure the reviews of Medicals for appearance at the pay of State Department electrate the many per cent.

Mr. McDocanat, density of the Interiory of Nebrasks for appearance incurred in repelled Indian maximum to increase the pay of State Department electra towning the Secretary of Water formish estimates on the many propersition was on Mr. Scanner's amendment to increase the pay of State Department electra towning to among should be related to Mr. McDocanat, density of the Indian measurement of a more for taking the last centure.

Mr. Neuron affect an amendment requesting the Secretary of Water formish estimates of the cost of the provision that in the relative to the superment shall forward them to the Second Competion to

amendment by including the War and Navy Department clerks. Disagreed to.

Mr. Sumuer's amendment was again rejected—yeas 13,

ed to be printed ...

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1866. The House met at eleven o'clock this morning.

Several motions to dispense with the reading of th smal were made, but Mr. Wavrworts, (rep.) of 1th, stipoeted, and said he would insist on his objection so long as the proposition was pending to vote \$5,000 a year to members. He wanted to consume time and de-

Indians in Michigan who are disconnected with tribal relations. The bill was read three times and passed.

Mr. Rick, on a supersion of the rules, introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the in erior to contract with Miss Minnie Ream for a life size model and status of the late President Line in, to be excerted by her, the price not to exceed ten thousand dollars. The bill was read three times and passed.

Mr. Mooneran, trep, of Pa, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate off for the relice of John Hastings, late Surveyor and Depositary of Public Moneys at Pittourg. The bill was passed.

BELLY BILL RESOLUTION OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE SERVEYOR OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF THE

and executed the enterprises. He gave equal credit to Deuteman Coloned Conger for his efforts at the time Booth was shot, and east that as Booth was dragging himself to the door of the barn, with his arms trailing and evidently intending to corrender. Corbott, who was then an insame man and who had since thed in a lungile assium, thrust his pictol through a crewice of the barn, and fired at random, the ball striking Booth man the very spot where his murderous ball his President Lincoln. Corbott's version of the fransaction was that he fired the shot because Previdence directed him, and Conger came to the condition that the best thing to be done was to let the matter pass.

Mr. Boussen, (ren.) of Ohio, inquired upon what principle the committee gave \$17.500 to Coloned Bake.

Mr. Hornwarm replied that they had to give him the same as Congers.

is the conclusion that the best thing to be done was to leit the matter pass.

Mr. Reimson, (ren.) of Ohio, inquired upon what principle the committee gave \$17,500 to Coinquel Roker.

Mr. Hornarm replied that they had to give him the same as Conger?

Mr. Hornarm replied that they had to give him the \$11,500 for Conger?

Mr. Hornarm replied that it was by comparing his services with those of the others of the parry.

Mr. Hornarm replied that it was by comparing his services with those of the others, the day kindred application of prize money, there was not a law which more the commander of an expedition, not being with the expedition—an saminfal commanding a squadron—an assembled to make the prize money, there was not a law which more the commander his getting prize more, they had been prize more, and whether more an expedition—an saminfal commanding a squadron—an assembled his getting nearly open-fourth, rature?

Mr. Hornarms replied the how was not a sailor nor a faile of a prize court, and did not know anything about the raises of prize distribution. The committee had gone into this matter by the raise of prize distribution. The committee had gone into this matter by the raise of prize distribution. The committee had gone into this matter by the raise of prize distribution. The committee had gone into this matter by the same level properties to stop this wheels of legislation and was till he was heard. Least, Deberty had been before him time and again on the matter, and he had large rolls of documents from him. He while the matter is not be large thin time and again on the matter, and he had large rolls of documents from him. He while the heart of the same through the properties to say what he did say, that he believed this Least, Deberty was a flow anything about Least, Deberty was a down right coward in that expedition. He believed the evidence could deve and the wild cannot have the collection of the committee as a great outrage, the subset of the committee as a great outrage, was a form the properties to